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Docket No.: 163-671IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
PATENT OPERATIONS

In re Application of: )  
 )  
Leopoldo Bevilacqua et al. ) Group Art Unit: 3752  
 )  
 )  
Serial No.: 10/561,065 ) Examiner: Christopher S. Kim  
 )  
Filed: February 24, 2006 )  
 )

For: VAPORIZATION WATER DISTRIBUTION PLANT

New York, NY 10036  
October 21, 2009Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

This appeal brief is being filed in response to the final rejection that was mailed July 1, 2009.

(i) *Real party in interest.* The real party in interest is Edoardo Lossa S.p.A.

(ii) *Related appeals and interferences.* There are no known related appeals or interferences.

(iii) *Status of claims.* Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13 and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a); claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 17-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the enablement requirement and claims 14, 17, 18, and 20-27

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were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite.

(iv) *Status of amendments.* There are no unentered amendments.

(v) *Summary of claimed subject matter.* Claim 1 points out a water vaporization distribution plant having a feeding collector (13) and nozzle-holder ramps (15) equipped with a series of vaporization nozzles (14) as disclosed in the specification at page 6, lines 16-20 and page 7, lines 1-5. The collectors have first tighteners (18) for assembly and blockage of the nozzle-holder ramps (15) to the collector (13) as disclosed in the specification at page 7, lines 22-25 and page 8, lines 1-12. Second tighteners (24) are provided for assembly and blockage of the vaporization nozzles (14) to the nozzle-holder ramps (15) as disclosed in the specification at page 8, lines 13-22. The nozzle-holder ramps (15) have a square or rectangular section, and the vaporization nozzles (14) are positioned on the nozzle-holder ramps (15) using a shaped blocking element as disclosed in the specification at page 9, lines 22-25 and page 120, line 1.

Claims 3 and 4 are dependent on claim 1 and point out embodiments of claim 1 where the feeding collector 13 has a series of side openings (23) for inflow feeding of water into the nozzle holder ramps 15 and where the side openings (23) are arranged at a distance and at a constant pitch from one another.

Claim 6 is dependent on 1 and points out an embodiment of claim 1 that is made of corrosion resistant materials and claims 7 and 10 are dependent on claim 1 and claim 9 is dependent on claim 7. These claims point out embodiments where the nozzle holder ramps (15) have opening for

housing and fixing the vaporization nozzles (14) and where the nozzle holder ramps (15) have threads sections on an end for closure of the nozzle holder ramp while claim 10 points out an embodiment where the tighteners have a side feeding hole for passage of water.

Claim 13 is dependent on claim 1 and 14 is dependent on claim 13. These claims recite that the tighteners are made of corrosion resistant materials and optionally have work tolerance that are resistant to the expected operating pressures and higher than 50bar.

Claim 17 is dependent on claim 1 and it points out a particular embodiment of the shaped blocking element which is U-shaped, and is fixed at a base inside an indentation of a hexagonal head of the second tighteners and also includes curved tighteners.

Claim 18 is dependent on claim 1 and it points out an embodiment of the shaped blocking element having an insertion hole for the vaporization nozzle (14) and a tongued terminal part that is inserted and blocked by folding in a slit in a second blocking element that is perforated and fixed on the second tighteners.

Claim 19 is an independent claim which combines claims 1, 10 and 13. Claim 19 points out the subject matter of claim 1, as described above, and in addition points out that the nozzle holder ramps (15) have an opening for housing and fixing the vaporization nozzles (14) and where the nozzle holder ramps (15) have threaded sections on an end for closure of the nozzle holder ramp as described in the specification at page 9, lines 22-25. Claim 10 points out an embodiment where the tighteners have a side feeding hole (19) for passage of water as

described in the specification at page 8, lines 2-5.

Claim 20 parallels claim 14 except that claim 14 is dependent on claim 1 and claim 20 is dependent on claim 19.

Claim 21 parallels claim 17 except that claim 17 is dependent on claim 1 and claim 21 is dependent on claim 19.

Claim 22 parallels claim 18 except that claim 18 is dependent on claim 1 and claim 22 is dependent on claim 19.

Claim 23 is an independent claim that is a combination of claims 1 and 17. Claim 23 points out the subject matter of claim 1, as described above, and in addition points out a shaped blocking element which is U-shaped, and is fixed at a base inside an indentation of a hexagonal head of the second tighteners and also includes curved tighteners as disclosed in the specification at page 10, lines 15-23.

Claim 24 is dependent on claim 23 and it is a combination of claims 23 and 10.

Claim 25 is dependent on claim 23 and points out that the second tighteners are made of corrosion resistant steel.

Claim 26 is dependent on claim 25 and it adds a recitation that the first and second tighteners are made of corrosion resistant steel by a turning, perforating and threading operation.

Claim 27 is dependent on claim 23 and it points out an

embodiment of the shaped blocking element having an insertion hole for the vaporization nozzle (14) and a tongued terminal part that is inserted and blocked by folding in a slit in a second blocking element that is perforated and fixed on the second tighteners.

(vi) *Grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal.* The following rejections are being presented for review on appeal:

I: Should claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 17-27 be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the enablement requirement?

II: Should claims 14, 17, 18, and 20-27 be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite?

III: Should claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13 and 19 be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Weeth in view of Siegler?

(vii) Argument.

I Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 17-27 should not be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the enablement requirement

In the final rejection, the Examiner stated that the specification fails to teach "expected operating pressures" and that this term was used in claim 14 and 20.

The text of claim 14 is as follows:

14. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 13, characterized in that said first tighteners and second tighteners (18, 24) are made of corrosion resistant steel by means of turning, perforating and threading operations, with work tolerances resistant to expected operating pressures and higher than 50 bar.

The specification discloses that the claimed vaporization water distribution plant is for use in the feeding of gas turbines (page 1, line 10). This information may be used by the skilled worker in the art to select the proper materials and to understand what pressure will be encountered by the apparatus in the environment in which it is to be used. In addition to the information about the environment of use, the specification at page 7, lines 9-11, discloses that the apparatus should be "resistant to fluid circulation ... within a pressure range preferably of 70-120 bar". The present invention is not directed to the selection of a critical pressure and sufficient information was given in

the specification to enable one skilled in the art to determine, without the exercise of inventive faculty, the "expected operating pressures". For these reasons, it is requested that this ground of rejection be withdrawn.

In the final rejection, under the section where claims 1,3,4,6,7,9, 10, 13, 14, 17-27 were rejected, the Examiner stated that:

Applicant argues that Weeth and Siegler do not disclose "vaporization nozzle" because they do no(sic) use the term "vaporization." Weeth and Siegler both disclose spray nozzles. Applicant's vaporization nozzle appears to be nothing more than a spray nozzle. In light of applicant's argument, it is uncertain how to interpret "vaporization nozzle."

\* \* \*

Applicant is required to provide an interpretation that should be given to the term "vaporization nozzle"

Based on the Examiner's comments and the heading under which the comments were made, it is assumed that the claims have been rejected for lack of enablement because of the term "vaporization nozzle". The two common English words "vaporization" and "nozzle" have well known meanings. Webster's New World Dictionary (1988) at page 1476 states that the term "vaporization" is a noun having the meaning of "vaporize" which is defined "to change into vapor, as by heating or spraying". The term "nozzle" is defined by Webster's New World Dictionary (1988) at page 929 as "a spout at the end of a hose, pipe, bellows etc. by which a stream of liquid or gas may be directed and controlled."

In the patent literature, the term "vaporization nozzle" is used to describe devices that transform a

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liquid into a vapor. Evidence of this use is found in U.S. 4,671,461 where at col. 3, line 17, the term "vaporization nozzle" is used and in WO2009/078293A1 where the term "vaporization nozzle" is used to describe the vaporizing element in a liquid material vaporizing apparatus.

In the present application, at page 8, line 24, the term "vaporization nozzle 14" was set forth and the term was also set forth in original claim 3. In addition, at page 10, beginning at lines 24 and continuing to page 11, line 14 the following disclosure was made of the structure of the applicant's "vaporization nozzle".

FIG. 6 shows an assembly section of the nozzle 14 of the nozzle-holder ramp 15 in which there is a shaped blocking element 41 which guarantees a safe positioning of the nozzle. In particular, this element 41 is U-shaped, it is fixed in its base 42 inside a hollow housing 43 situated in the hexagonal head 44 of the tightener 24, and comprises curved elements 45 at its free ends, suitable for being hooked to a plate 46 integral with the nozzle 14.

FIGS. 7a, 7b and 7c show an assembly section of the nozzle 14 of the nozzle-holder ramp 15 in a further embodiment.

[0059] In particular, in this further example, there is an assembly section of the nozzle 14 of the nozzle-holder ramp 15 by means of the elements illustrated in plan of FIGS. 7b and 7c. In particular, a first blocking element 141 has an insertion hole 49 for withholding the nozzle 14 in

direct contact with the cylindrical shaped body 28. A tongued terminal part 47 is inserted and blocked, by folding, in a slit 50 situated in a second blocking element 48, perforated in the centre, which is fixed on the tightener 24. Furthermore, the blocking of the tightener 24 is also obtained on the hexagonal head 44 by the folding of a portion of the edge 48a of the blocking element 48.

The quoted section of the specification provides a full and enabling disclosure of the applicant's "vaporization nozzle". One skilled in this art would readily recognize the purpose of the "vaporization nozzle" as described by the applicant is to vaporize or change a liquid into a vapor. This concept excludes a nozzle that sprays water as such a nozzle is not intended to vaporize a liquid. An enabling disclosure of a "vaporizing nozzle" has been made and it is requested that this ground or rejection be reversed.

II: Claims 14, 17, 18, and 20-27 should not be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite.

Claims 14, 17, 18 and 20-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, for failing to particularly point out and distinctly the subject matter that the applicant regards as the invention.

No mention was made of any other claims than 14, 17, 18 and 20-27. For this reason, it is assumed that there is no rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph that has been applied against claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9,

10 and 13.

The Examiner, without mentioning any claim stated that the claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform to current U.S. practice and that they appeared to be a translation of from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. No examples of improper language were identified in the final rejection. The applicant filed three amendments during prosecution in a good faith effort to place the claims in proper form. The present claims have been reviewed and it is not seen where any grammatical usage makes any claim indefinite. Patent claims are not required to have perfect grammatical usage as the art of claim drafting is confined to a single sentence description of what is often a complex structure or series of steps. The statutory requirement for patent claims is that a patent claim must particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that the applicant regards as the invention. It is submitted that the present claims meet this criteria.

The Examiner noted that a broad range or limitation in the same claim was considered indefinite. Claims 14 and 26 were identified as claims that violated the principle that one cannot claim a range within a range. The language of these claims that the Examiner deemed to be a range within a range is: "with work tolerances resistant to expected operating pressures and higher than 50 bar". The quoted phrase is not a range within a range as it does not recite two operating parameters where one operating parameter is within the other operating parameter. The term "expected operating pressures" is merely modified by the threshold minimum of "50 bar" which is used with a limitation that the pressures are all higher than this value. This does not cause the claim to have a range of, for example, "5 to 10 and 4 to 8"



which is the type of claim that is identified in MPEP§2173.05(c).

As noted in MPEP§2173.05(e), it has long been the policy of the Patent and Trademark Office to allow applicants for patents a great deal of latitude in how they choose to define their invention so long as the terms and phrases used define the invention with a reasonable degree of clarity and precision. It is believed that this standard has been met by the present terms of claim 14.

In the final rejection, Claims 17, 21 and 23 were alleged to have a double inclusion in the use of the term "base" in line 3 and 5. In claims 17 and 21, line 3, the term "a base" was used to introduce an element of the blocking element as being a part of the blocking element. At line 5, 1 of claim 17, the term "a base" was used to point out the U-shaped blocking element has a base and the second usage of the term base is used to point out that the base is fixed inside an indentation. It is believed that using the same term twice in a claim does not make the claim indefinite. The requirement that patent claims be a single "sentence" leads to some redundancy because to the necessity of the recitation of an antecedent basis for each term.

Claims 17, 21 and 23 utilize term "includes curved elements" which the Examiner deemed to be indefinite. The complete expression in claims 17 and 21 is:

said shaped blocking element is U-shaped with a base and two free ends wherein said U-shaped blocking element (41), is fixed at a base (42) inside an indentation (43) of a hexagonal head (44) of said second tighteners (24), and includes curved elements (45) at each of said two free ends of said shaped blocking element, said

curved elements (45) being adapted for being hooked to a plate (46) integral with a vaporization nozzle.

The term "includes" as used in claims 17 and 21 is not indefinite because the term "includes" is used in connection with the term "and" which refers back to the shaped blocking element and the curved elements are further described as "being adapted for being hooked to a plate integral with a vaporization nozzle". This structure is shown in Fig.6 and when claims 17 and 21 are read in the context of the specification and the drawings, the term "includes" is not indefinite.

Claims 18 and 22 were deemed to be indefinite in the use of the term "a cylindrical shaped body" which the Examiner held to be a double inclusion of the vaporization nozzle. In the text of claims 18 and 22, the terms vaporization nozzle (14) and the cylindrical shaped body (28) point out distinctly different elements and there is no double inclusion. In Fig.4, the vaporization nozzle (14) is pointed out by the use of an arrow to identify a complex structure. The cylindrical body (28) is identified as a part of the vaporization nozzle (14). This is consistent with the description in the specification beginning at page 8, line 22 and ending at page 9, line 5 where the vaporization nozzle assembly is described. Based on the drawings and the specification, there is no double inclusion in the use of the terms "vaporization nozzle" and "cylindrical body".

Claims 18, 22 and 27 were rejected because they included an additional element which was deemed to be improper in that claim 1 recited "consisting of " the recited components. Under the terms 35 U.S.C. §112, third paragraph, a claim in dependent form shall contain a

reference to a claim previously set forth and then specify a further limitation of the subject matter claimed and shall be considered to incorporate by reference all the limitations of the claim to which it refers. In addition, there is no requirement in 37 CFR§1.75, that an independent claim be open ended in order for a further claim to be dependent the independent claim. Thus, claims 18 and 22 are in proper form and are not indefinite for adding a limitation to a prior claim that uses the transitional phrase "consisting of".

Claims 18,22 and 27 were rejected because of the term "and a tongued terminal part"... "or" ...for holding the vaporization nozzle in direct contact with a cylindrical shaped body and a tongued terminal part". The partially quoted term is used in the following context in claims 18 and 22:

a first blocking element (141) which has an insertion hole (49) for holding the vaporization nozzle (14) in direct contact with a cylindrical shaped body (28) and a tongued terminal part (47) which is inserted and blocked, by folding, in a slit (50) situated in a second blocking element (48), that is perforated in the centre, and is fixed on said second tighteners (24).

In the context of claims 18 and 22, the expression "and a tongued terminal part"... "or" ...for holding the vaporization nozzle in direct contact with a cylindrical shaped body and a tongued terminal part", is not susceptible of the two interpretations urged by the Examiner. The expression "and a tongued terminal part" is



located by the following language "which is inserted and blocked, by folding, in a slit (50) situated in a second blocking element (48), that is perforated in the centre, and is fixed on said second tighteners (24)". These claims, as read in context, and in view of the specification and drawings, are not indefinite because they inform a reader as to what the applicant is claiming as the invention.

The claims comply with the definiteness requirement of 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, and this ground of rejection should be reversed.

III: Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13 and 19 should not be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Weeth in view of Siegler.

No prior art was applied against claims 20-27 and it is assumed that these claims are free of the prior art.

The Weeth patent was applied as disclosing a water vaporization distribution plant consisting of a feeding collector; nozzle holder ramps; a series of vaporization nozzles; first tighteners; second tighteners and a shape blocking element. There is no mention in Weeth of water vaporization as the Weeth device is designed for "sprinkling water" on crops and not with the conversion of liquid water to water vapor. The Examiner has characterized Weeth as disclosing what the Examiner characterized as "a series of vaporization nozzles 30". The actual language used by Weeth for element 30 is "nozzles 30". In addition, Weeth does not use the term vaporization nozzle anywhere in his disclosure and

instead uses the term "sprinkling means 30" which does not even remotely suggest a vaporization nozzle, which is recited in all of the claims of the present application. Since Weeth is concerned with outdoor agricultural irrigation, where liquid water is applied to crops, there is no reason why one skilled in the art would consider the liquid irrigation system of Weeth in making a water vaporization system, which as claimed, which requires a vaporization nozzle.

The Siegler patent is concerned with a sprinkler hose having a self winding capability. The use of a rectangular hose in such a self winding apparatus has no relevance to the applicants' claimed vaporization apparatus which has rectangular or square nozzle-holder ramps (15). The rectangular sections of the Siegler hose are not attached to any type of a nozzle and the connections that are made to the rectangular hose are at the ends where round threaded connectors are used. There is no reason to combine Weeth and Siegler except the applicant's specification as these references are concerned with mutually exclusive apparatuses that operate differently.

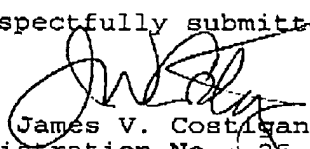
The Examiner has cited no authority to support his contention that the "vaporization nozzle" recited in the claims of the present application is no different from the sprinkler or liquid water dispensing nozzles of the cited references. The term "vaporization" is explicit and definite and it points out a nozzle that transforms a liquid to the vapor state. The concept of the vaporization of a liquid is well known and there is no basis on which one can say that the application of liquid water makes obvious the vaporization of the liquid water.

In the agricultural use of the Weeth apparatus, the substitution of a vaporization technique for the

sprinkling technique would render the Weeth objective of irrigating a crop inoperative as little, if any, of the vaporized water would reach the crops that need water. Siegler's self winding garden hose is also intended for irrigation of plants and it would also be rendered inoperative if it was modified by the substitution of vaporization nozzles for the holes in the self winding garden hose.

An unobvious improvement has been disclosed. For these reason, it is requested that this ground of rejection be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,



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*viii Claims Appendix*

1. A water vaporization distribution plant consisting of at least one feeding collector (13) with nozzle-holder ramps (15) equipped with a series of vaporization nozzles (14), in which there are first tighteners (18) for assembly and blockage of the nozzle-holder ramps (15) with respect to the at least one collector (13), and second tighteners (24) for assembly and blockage of said vaporization nozzles (14) to said nozzle-holder ramps (15), wherein said nozzle-holder ramps (15) have a square or rectangular section, and in correspondence with said vaporization nozzles (14) there is a shaped blocking element for positioning of said vaporization nozzles (14) on said nozzle-holder ramps (15).

3. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 1, characterized in that said at least one feeding collector (13) comprises a series of side openings (23) for inflow feeding of water into said nozzle-holder ramps (15) which determine outflow distribution of water from said vaporization nozzles (14).

4. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 3, characterized in that said side openings (23) for inflow feeding of water into said nozzle-holder ramps (15) which determine outflow distribution of water from said vaporization nozzles (14) are arranged at a distance and at a constant pitch between each other.

6. (previously presented): The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 1, characterized

in that said at least one feeding collector (13) and said nozzle-holder ramps (15) are made of corrosion-resistant steel.

7. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 1, characterized in that said nozzle-holder ramps (15) for the feeding to said nozzles are equipped with side openings (16) for housing and fixing of said vaporization nozzles (14).

9.: The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 7, characterized in that said nozzle holder ramps (15) having first ends and second ends, said first ends of said nozzle holder ramps (15) being equipped with threaded sections (20) for closure of said nozzle holder ramps (15) on said first ends.

10. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 1, characterized in that said first and second tighteners (18, 24) include at least one side feeding hole (19) for passage of circulating water .

13. The water vaporization vaporization water distribution plant according to claim 10, characterized in that said second tighteners (24) are made of corrosion-resistant steel.

14. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 13, characterized in that said first tighteners and second tighteners (18, 24) are made of corrosion resistant steel by means of turning, perforating and threading operations, with work tolerances resistant to the expected operating pressures and higher than 50 bar.

17. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 1, characterized in that said shaped blocking element is U-shaped with a base and two free ends wherein said U-shaped blocking element (41), is fixed at a base (42) inside an indentation (43) of a hexagonal head (44) of said second tighteners (24), and includes curved elements (45) at each of said two free ends of said shaped blocking element, said curved elements (45) being adapted for being hooked to a plate (46) integral with a vaporization nozzle (14).

18. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 1, characterized in that said shaped blocking element comprises a first blocking element (141) which has an insertion hole (49) for holding the vaporization nozzle (14) in direct contact with a cylindrical shaped body (28) and a tongued terminal part (47) which is inserted and blocked, by folding, in a slit (50) situated in a second blocking element (48), that is perforated in the centre, and is fixed on said second tighteners (24).

19. A water vaporization distribution plant consisting of at least one feeding collector (13) with nozzle-holder ramps (15) equipped with a series of vaporization nozzles (14), in which there are first tighteners (18) for assembly and blockage of the nozzle-holder ramps (15) with respect to the at least one collector (13), and second tighteners (24) for assembly and blockage of said vaporization nozzles (14) to said nozzle-holder ramps (15), wherein said nozzle-holder ramps (15) have a square section, and in correspondence with said vaporization nozzles (14) there is a shaped blocking element for positioning of said vaporization nozzles (14) on said nozzle-holder ramps (15) and wherein said first and second tighteners (18, 24) include at least one side feeding hole (19) for passage of circulating water, said second tighteners (24) being made of corrosion-resistant steel.

20. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 19, characterized in that said first tighteners and second tighteners (18, 24) are made of corrosion resistant steel by means of turning, perforating and threading operations, with work tolerances resistant to expected operating pressures and higher than 50 bar.

21. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 19, characterized in that said shaped blocking element is U-shaped with a base and two free ends wherein said U-shaped blocking element (41), is fixed at a base (42) inside an indentation (43) of a hexagonal head (44) of said second tighteners (24), and includes curved elements (45) at each of said two free ends of said shaped blocking element, said curved elements (45) being adapted for being hooked to a plate (46) integral with a vaporization nozzle (14).

22. The water vaporization distribution plant according

to claim 19, characterized in that said shaped blocking element comprises a first blocking element (141) which has an insertion hole (49) for holding the vaporization nozzle (14) in direct contact with a cylindrical shaped body (28) and a tongued terminal part (47) which is inserted and blocked, by folding, in a slit (50) situated in a second blocking element (48), that is perforated in the centre, and is fixed on said second tighteners (24).

23. A water vaporization distribution plant consisting of at least one feeding collector (13) with nozzle-holder ramps (15) equipped with a series of vaporization nozzles (14), in which there are first tighteners (18) for assembly and blockage of the nozzle-holder ramps (15) with respect to the at least one collector (13), and second tighteners (24) for assembly and blockage of said vaporization nozzles (14) to said nozzle-holder ramps (15), wherein said nozzle-holder ramps (15) have a square or rectangular section, and in correspondence with said vaporization nozzles (14) there is a shaped blocking element for positioning of said vaporization nozzles (14) on said nozzle-holder ramps (15) wherein said shaped blocking element is U-shaped with a base and two free ends wherein said U-shaped blocking element (41), is fixed at a base (42) inside an indentation (43) of a hexagonal head (44) of said second tighteners (24), and includes curved elements (45) at each of said two free ends of said shaped blocking element, said curved elements (45) being adapted for being hooked to a plate (46) integral with a vaporization nozzle (14).

24.: The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 23, characterized in that said first and second tighteners (18, 24) include at least one side feeding hole (19) for passage of circulating water.

25. The water vaporization vaporization water



distribution plant according to claim 24, characterized in that said second tighteners (24) are made of corrosion-resistant steel.

26. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 25, characterized in that said first tighteners and second tighteners (18, 24) are made of corrosion resistant steel by means of turning, perforating and threading operations, with work tolerances resistant to expected operating pressures and higher than 50 bar.

27. The water vaporization distribution plant according to claim 23, characterized in that said shaped blocking element comprises a first blocking element (141) which has an insertion hole (49) for holding the vaporization nozzle (14) in direct contact with a cylindrical shaped body (28) and a tongued terminal part (47) which is inserted and blocked, by folding, in a slit (50) situated in a second blocking element (48), that is perforated in the centre, and is fixed on said second tighteners (24).

(ix) *Evidence Appendix.*

U.S. 4,292,121

WO2009/078293 A1

(x) *Related Proceedings Appendix.*

There are no related proceedings.